

# ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

## LOCAL NEWS.

### CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW.

**CHRIST CHURCH**—Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.  
**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH**—Service at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.  
**GRACE CHURCH**—Service in the morning and at night.  
**ST. MARY'S CHURCH**—Mass at 7 and 11 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m.  
**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—Sermon in the morning and at night by Rev. Mr. McAttee.  
**SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—Sermon in the morning and at night by Rev. Mr. Bullock.  
**METH. EPISC. CHURCH**—Sermon in the morning and at night by Rev. Mr. Henaway.  
**Watch Meeting** will commence at half past nine o'clock at night.  
**METH. EPISC. CHURCH SOUTH**—Service in the morning and at night by Rev. Mr. Wilson, P. E.  
**METH. EPISC. CHURCH**—Service in the morning and at night by Rev. Mr. Benson.  
**BAPTIST CHURCH**—Services in the morning and at night by Rev. Mr. Ryland.  
**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOC.**—Prayer meeting in the Baptist Church, at four p. m. in the evening at 7 o'clock.  
**GERMAN LUTHERAN**—Services in the morning and at night by Rev. Mr. Bisehoff.

**CITY SCHOOL BOARD.**—The Board met at the Superintendent's office last night, but at 7 o'clock, the hour appointed, the trustees from the 1st Ward, Messrs. Whittington, Hopkins and Kell, with the Superintendent and Clerk, were the only persons present. Mr. W. F. Came from the 1st Ward, and Messrs. Addison and Wittner from the 2d, and Dr. Wm. B. Klijstner, appointed by the Board of Education, a trustee from the 4th Ward, in the place of J. S. Blackburn, resigned, came in subsequently, and at half past eight, a quorum being in attendance, Mr. Wm. F. Came was elected Chairman pro tempore, and the minutes of the last meeting, having been read, were approved, with a slight verbal correction.

Mr. Kell, from the Committee on Books and Printing, made a report, concluding with the following resolution, which, on motion of Mr. Whittington, was unanimously adopted, viz: Resolved, That Worcester's Dictionaries be and are hereby adopted for exclusive use in the public schools of the city of Alexandria, and that Walton's Tables and Slates, and Walton and Cogswell's Charts may be used at the discretion of the Superintendent.

Mr. Wittner, from the Finance Committee, reported as correct the following bills, which were ordered to be paid, viz:

Albert Stewart, for rent of house 183: King street, for January, \$7.50; J. T. Creighton & Son, for sundries, \$6.81; Wm. A. Smoot, for storage of coal, \$8.50; Alexander Conway, for services and expenses in moving Lee school and the 3d grade of Custis school, \$7.

Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee on School Houses and Furniture, reported that, in accordance with the directions of the Board, Lee school had been removed to Mr. C. L. Powell's school house, on Queen street, near Columbus, and that the house 183: King street had been given up; but that, after the adjournment of the Board last month, it had been found better and somewhat cheaper to rent the face room in the second story of the old Mechanics' Bank at the rate of \$14.50 a month, for six months, (fires to be made and room to be swept without cost to the Board), for the use of the 3d grade of Custis school, and that that school had, accordingly, not been removed to Harlow's building. On motion of Mr. Kell, the report was adopted, and a letter of Mr. C. L. Powell, enclosing a draft of lease, was on motion of Mr. Whittington, referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Wm. F. Came, from the Committee on Snowden school, reported, as the result of the examination just held there, that the boys were very proficient in Geography, History and Arithmetic, but deficient in Grammar, and only passable in Spelling. The report was accepted. The resignations of Miss M. Eilen, an assistant teacher in Washington School, Mrs. M. A. Madden, principal of Hollowell School, and Mrs. Jane H. Sweeney, janitress of Lee School, were presented by the Superintendent, and on motion of Mr. Kell, accepted.

On motion of the Superintendent, Miss Sarah A. Gray was unanimously elected principal of Hollowell School, and the 2d grade of Snowden School, formerly taught by Mrs. J. W. Snowden, was ordered to be divided between the principal and the teacher of the 3d grade, the number of boys in the school being too few for three teachers.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, Miss Fanny Wilson was unanimously elected a teacher, and assigned to the 3d grade of Washington School.

On motion of the Superintendent, Mrs. Julia A. Jennings, janitress of Custis School, was transferred to Lee School, and Mrs. Olivia J. Love elected janitress of Custis School.

The Superintendent laid before the Board a letter from the principal of Lee School, declining to regard advice from the Superintendent, by direction of the Board, as an order; whereupon, on motion of Mr. Addison, it was unanimously

Ordered, That the City Superintendent issue an order prohibiting corporal punishment in Lee School.

On motion of Mr. Whittington, the words "in any week for a space of time equal to two days, or in any month for a space of time equal to four days" were stricken from the 21st section of the regulations, making the regulation read thus:

"Pupils who shall be absent from school except such absence be occasioned by sickness, will not be permitted to return without a note from the Superintendent of Schools."

The Superintendent presented a proposition of Harlow & Brother for the removal of Custis School from the 2d to the 3d story of their building, they paying expenses of removal, &c., which, on motion of Mr. Hopkins, was referred to the Committee on School Houses and Furniture.

The Superintendent presented an application from a boy who had been expelled from one school, for admission to another, which on motion of Mr. Hopkins, was referred to the Committee on Studies and Discipline.

Mr. W. F. Came stated that he had been requested by the Chairman to ask the Board to pass an order confirming his action in issuing pay warrants before Christmas, instead of waiting until the end of the month, as usual.

The Superintendent thought that no confirmation was needed, as the Chairman had acted in entire compliance with both the law and regulations; but, in order to set at rest all doubts on the subject, he offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the monthly instalment of pay appropriated in favor of any teacher under the 7th By-Law becomes due when he or she presents the Superintendent's receipt for his or her report; that being evidence that the work for which the money is to be paid, has been duly performed.

The Board then adjourned.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—Theron Thompson, esq., died suddenly yesterday at his residence, Hollin Hall, Fairfax county, Va. Mr. Thompson was from Binghamton, New York, but has been a resident of Fairfax for the last three years, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

**WORSTED NEEDLE WORK.**—One of the finest specimens of worsted needle work we ever saw, has been executed by Miss Maggie Hartley, of this place. It is a head of the Sagat, and in design, coloring, and finish is most admirable. At a little distance it looks like a beautiful oil painting.

**IMPORTANT CASE.**—The case of H. A. Moore, colored, convicted in the Corporation Court of this city, upon an information for perjury, came up again yesterday in the U. S. District Court, before Judge Underwood, in chambers, upon a writ of habeas corpus.

Capt. D. L. Smoot, assisted by Attorney General Taylor, appeared on behalf of the Government, the prisoner being represented by his counsel, Messrs. Stuart, Fisher and Whitley. Mr. Fisher opened for the defense and insisted that the prisoner being a citizen of the United States, could only be tried upon an indictment before the Grand Jury. The jurisdiction of the Court is ascertained by the fact that the judges of the U. S. Court have jurisdiction to grant the writ where any person is deprived of his liberty contrary to the laws and the Constitution of the U. S. There are two propositions to be considered. He was not here for the purpose of manufacturing political broils but as Counsel for the prisoner, whom he believed illegally detained. The first question is as to the jurisdiction of the Court. Under the 5th amendment to the Constitution of the U. S., a citizen cannot be tried for felony or other infamous offence except upon indictment before the Grand Jury. That this party was not so tried appears by the record. (The Attorney General—"We admit that.") Mr. Fisher, continuing, read from the code the punishment inflicted for subornation of perjury, arguing that whereas by the terms of the statute the offense was a misdemeanor, yet the punishment inflicted elevated it to that higher grade of crime known to the law as an infamous offence. At common law perjury was so considered, and the disqualification of the party convicted, of the right to vote, by the terms of the statute, carried it to that higher grade, which brought it within the jurisdiction of this Court to decide the question as to whether this party has been tried in accordance with the Constitution. The law says that no person shall be convicted of an infamous offence, unless by presentment and indictment, or by due process of law. Mr. Fisher quoted from the speech of Mr. Lawrence in relation to assessment of land by a jury, where the principle here involved was discussed at length.

Mr. Whitley then stated that there were but three questions involved: 1st. Is the offense of which Moore is convicted an infamous offence? 2d. Whether the party has been convicted by due process of law? 3d. The jurisdiction of the Court. As to the first question, is it in fact one of the crimes referred to by the Constitution of the U. S.?

As to whether or not this crime is an infamous offence, all crimes are more or less infamous, morally considered, but legal crimes sometimes differed from moral crimes, hence the distinction. The common law divided infamous offences into the larcinious and crimes falsi, and this embraced almost every variety of crime. This doctrine was sought to be introduced into English law, and hence Bouvier's definition. The nature of the crime is ascertained by reference to the punishment inflicted, an illustration of which is the case of felony at common law, which was ascertained by the forfeiture of the goods and chattels. Capt. Smoot read authorities to show that the law of the legislature and the proceeding in this case on the part of the prosecution was conformable to the English law, and was no novelty, as had been maintained. Even in Connecticut, the native State of one of the counsel, the same proceeding was had which has been so ably criticized here, and yet we have never before heard of its unconstitutionality.

Col. Stuart concluded the case for the prisoner, and remarked that the only difficulty he could see was as to jurisdiction of the court. Intimations had been thrown out and criticisms indulged in by the counsel as to his conduct in the case, and he was sorry that the prisoner would be unjustly looked at him in the legitimate discharge of his duty to the prisoner. The question before the court as to whether or not this is an infamous offence has not been discussed by the counsel, and has not been treated as an independent question, reading from Bouvier to show that the nature of the crime is determined by the effect not by the punishment. The 14th amendment goes further than any previous provision of the court when it says that no State shall deprive any citizen of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Col. Stuart continued to argue against the mode of trial upon an information.

Judge U., at the conclusion of Col. Stuart's remarks, said the case was of so much importance and the points raised of so grave a character that he would take time to consider, and deliver a written opinion at an early day. The argument continued from 1 to 6 p. m.

**MAYOR'S OFFICE.**—John Travers, hailing from Loudoun county, for disorderly conduct, was sent to the work house for 90 days. Joe Winston, colored, for stealing a poker from the station house and damaging the work house in efforts to escape from that prison, was fined and discharged.

Complaint was made by a blind colored man named Emanuel Branch of the inhuman treatment he received from his wife, and an officer was sent to protect him while he removed some of his furniture from the house in which his tormentor lived.

**NIGHT REPORT.**—Night cloudy and misty. There were no disturbances in any quarter of the city. One prisoner was at the station house, but no lodgers were there.

**SAMPLE MERCHANT.**—W. H. Barrett, a sample merchant of New York, arrested in Richmond, and fined in the police court of that city for selling goods without a license, was brought here, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and carried before Judge Underwood, who decided that he was unjustly held. The Attorney General, who appeared for the Commonwealth, appealed from this decision to that of the United States Circuit Court. The action of Judge Underwood in this case amounts, practically, to giving a free license to all sample dealers to traverse the State and sell goods by sample without regard to State laws or city ordinances, and it is said that Mr. Barrett will at once commence a suit for damages for false imprisonment, &c., against the city of Richmond, in the United States District Court.

**THE FREEDLEY INJUNCTION CASE.**—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia have unanimously refused to grant the application for an appeal in the Freedley injunction case, thereby confirming the decision of Judge Keith, dissolving the injunction granted by Judge Cocke, and allowing the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company to proceed with the repairs to their road, which were suspended last summer by reason of the injunction which has been dissolved.

**RIVER NEWS.**—The late rains and the prevailing moderate weather have so softened the ice in the river that it now affords but little objection to navigation, and sailing vessels have been arriving and departing to-day—some without the assistance of tug boats. Both the Washington ferry boats were on the line to-day and were making their regular hourly trips. The steamer Arrow went down as far as Fort Washington this morning. The Lady of the Lake started for Norfolk yesterday evening.

**GERMAN GOOD BROTHERS.**—At a meeting of the Lodge of German Good Brothers, held last Thursday night, the following officers were elected: L. Bendheim, President; I. Schwartz, Vice President; I. Warz, Chaplain; S. Kronheimer, Corresponding Secretary; D. Bendheim, Financial Secretary, and Charles Brill, Treasurer.

Fifty-eight schooners, twenty-four sloops, twelve steamers, and sixty-eight unrigged vessels belong to this port.

they had forgotten such an obligation existed, and therefore remanded it.") Gen. Taylor, continuing, discussed the provision of the 14th amendment, and claimed that if the act or law of the State was in violation of the Constitution of the U. S., then the jurisdiction of the Court could be properly exercised, but this was not the case here. This question turned upon another issue, and the Court was to decide upon the question of the legality of the mode of trial, which was a stretch of authority unwarranted by the laws. Certain lawyers in the State thought they had a right to invoke the powers of the U. S. Courts when they felt dissatisfaction with the decision of State Courts, which is wrong. If they would take their cases to the Court of Appeals, he would guarantee that they obtained justice.

There was no distinction there on account of race, color, or previous condition. In the Negro South case he became satisfied and so advised the Judge of the court that the corpus delicti had not been sufficiently proved. (Col. Stuart interrupting.) "Mr. Taylor do I understand your remarks to apply to the counsel in this case?" (Gen. T.) "No sir I do not. You know that I mean the profession generally." Gen. T. continued to define the jurisdiction of the court, pointing out the spheres and powers of the different systems of judicature, State and Federal, examining and sifting the arguments of those who preceded him.

Captain D. L. Smoot following the Attorney General, maintained that the Court could not act unless the prisoner was illegally detained, and argued to show that there was no illegal detention. Gentlemen had neglected to quote that section of the constitution which guaranteed to each State a Republican form of Government, which Government is to consist of a Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments, and if the U. S. Court assumed jurisdiction he virtually destroys the Judiciary of the State, one of the elements of a Republican Government. Another view of the case could be taken from the fact that this case would be held as a precedent for vexing the Court with writs of this nature in almost every criminal case that arises to the extent of re-investigating the decision of every demurrer overruled. As to the construction of the amendments to the U. S. constitution, they were mostly of a nature to protect the citizens against the illegal acts of the general government, and not against State encroachments, because they were protected in that respect already. As to whether or not this crime is an infamous offence, all crimes are more or less infamous, morally considered, but legal crimes sometimes differed from moral crimes, hence the distinction. The common law divided infamous offences into the larcinious and crimes falsi, and this embraced almost every variety of crime. This doctrine was sought to be introduced into English law, and hence Bouvier's definition. The nature of the crime is ascertained by reference to the punishment inflicted, an illustration of which is the case of felony at common law, which was ascertained by the forfeiture of the goods and chattels. Capt. Smoot read authorities to show that the law of the legislature and the proceeding in this case on the part of the prosecution was conformable to the English law, and was no novelty, as had been maintained. Even in Connecticut, the native State of one of the counsel, the same proceeding was had which has been so ably criticized here, and yet we have never before heard of its unconstitutionality.

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**CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY ABOUT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—Our City Superintendent of Public Schools received, to-day, a letter from Hon. L. W. Paine, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, requesting copies of his latest reports, information as to educational affairs in our city and any suggestions he might think proper to make as to "what the 42d Congress can do, practically, to advance and enlarge the present average standard of Common School Education, and to secure its advantage to all the children of all the States and Territories." In his reply, after stating that the reports, etc., are sent as requested, the Superintendent adds:

"As to 'what the 42d Congress can do,' etc., I can only say that so far as my information extends, those advantages are, at present, secured to all the children willing to avail themselves of them in Virginia (I can speak positively as to this city), and that I do not see that Congress can do anything beyond what is now done by the Bureau of Education, in collecting and disseminating useful information on the subject; unless by a grant of public lands to the States, which have suffered by the late war, to enable them to build and furnish school houses, which are the things most needed in our vicinity."

**RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.**—The following are the receipts by the O. A. & M. R. R. for the week: Corn 3,997 bushels, wheat 1,976, rye 170, corn meal 60, beans 25, dried fruit 56, seed 15, peas 2, oats 170, onions 10, potatoes 70, walnuts 25, butter 31 lbs and firkins, eggs 11 lbs and boxes, apples 55 lbs, bacon 2,426 lbs, game 13 lbs, dressed poultry 32 lbs and boxes, ground suet 116 sacks, tallow 1,661, flour 216 lbs, lard 7 firkins, wood 2 sacks, calves, &c. 7, sumac 6 sacks, tobacco 26 boxes, hay 341 bales, fresh beef 325 lbs, furs 46 packages and 12 boxes, hides 36 bundles, sheep skins 3 bales and 23 skins, leather's rolls, and hog skins 57, dressed hogs 49, rags 1,724 lbs, iron and bones 8,950 lbs, wood 6 cords, oak lumber 1,000 feet, pine lumber 69,500 feet, stone 1 car, cattle 1 car.

During the week the receipts by the W. & O. R. R. were as follows: Wheat 648 bushels, corn 472, oats 42 lbs, flour 6 bbls, oiled 2 bbls, butter 4 bbls and boxes, eggs 1 bbl, pork 576 lbs, plows 2, cows and calves 16, hides 7 bundles, furniture 1 car, wood 14 car, body, milk 180 gallons.

**PERIODICALS.**—The number of Little's Living Age received this week, closes a volume. The next week's number, beginning the new year and a new volume, and affording a favorable time to subscribe, will contain articles by an array of eminent writers.

We have received, during the week, the Report of the Board of Visitors of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Staunton; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, at Richmond; and pamphlet copies of speeches in Congress.

The January number of the Southern Magazine contains some very interesting articles in relation to the late war in the South, besides excellent papers on other subjects.

The January number of Wood's Magazine has a good miscellany.

**FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA.**—The case of Washington & Brokers, vs. S. N. Garwood, Deputy U. S. Marshal, a mandamus case involving the right of the debtor, of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, to pay their indebtedness in notes of that bank was up to-day before Judge Underwood at Chambers, but was postponed until next week.

**HANDSOME COLLECTION.**—Nearly three hundred dollars were collected in St. Paul's Church on Christmas day at the annual collection for the benefit of the indigent clergymen of the diocese.

**BABY SCALDED.**—A little daughter of Constable J. T. Burnett, seven years old, while at breakfast this morning, was badly scalded by having a pot of hot coffee accidentally upset in her lap.

**CATHOLIC BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.**—As will be seen by reference to an advertisement in another column, a meeting of the Alexandria Catholic Beneficial Society will be held to-morrow night.

**NIGHT SCHOOL.**—The duties of the Free Night School of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be resumed on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock.

## Local Briefs.

The ceremonies of Watch night—watching the approach and arrival of the New Year, will be observed in the Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow night.

Ryd, the hiegmist, whose application for pardon was refused, was received at the Penitentiary to-day.

Thomas Blackwell, convicted in Fairfax county of burglary, has been received at the Penitentiary.

Mr. I. Rammell, who was kicked by a horse and badly hurt, last Sunday, is rapidly improving.

Three cargoes of oysters arrived yesterday evening.

The January term of the County Court will commence on Monday.

## Rare Opportunity.

Owing to unfavorable pecuniary circumstances, one of the most extensive New York Clothing manufacturers has sent to the

**SAREPTA CLOTHING HALL OF I. SCHWARTZ & CO.**

an immense lot of the best quality of Beaver and Chinilla Tabbies and Capes for their disposal at a great sacrifice.

Don't miss your chance, but call at once at the Sarepta Clothing Hall.

S. DEVLIN, Head Manager.

## THE GERMAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Will give their SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL BALL, at SAREPTA HALL, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1872.

Flour Managers.

Henry Herber, M. Schuler, Committee.

G. Bossart, John Post, Eberhart Drosschinger, John Abendscheim.

Tickets \$1, admitting a gentleman and ladies. COOK'S CELEBRATED BAND has been engaged for the occasion.

COOK & CREIGHTON'S BALSAMIC PECTORAL.

For the certain cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Prepared only by COOK & CREIGHTON, 107 King street.

**NOTICE.**—Having been appointed Administrator of the estate of A. R. THOMP, esq., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those to whom said estate is indebted will please present their claims.

F. A. REED.

**BLANKETS, &c.**—Bed Blankets, 10-14, 11-14 and 12-14, a few a little soiled, will be sold cheap; Green and Cream do also, heavy colored Blankets, selling off at low figures.

Call early.

WM. N. BEEKLEY.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.**—Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to increase the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, the planter and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter of original and selected matter. The Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *must be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world. de25

**BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.**—This superior Hair Dye is the best in the World.—Perfectly Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. No disappointment. No Effluvia. Tint or Unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the Hair Clean, Soft and Beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory, 6 Bond st., New York. New York, Jan 20—1871

**ON MARRIAGE.**—Happy Relief for Young Men from the Effects of Excess and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address: H. WALSH, ASSISTANT CLERK, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia. de 22-dkxw3m

## SAFE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

By using BROWN'S PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS, For windows and doors. They exclude wind, rain, cold, snow and dust. Try them, and you will find your house warmer and comfortable. A new supply just received. LEWIS HOOFF, Jr., No. 5 south Fairfax st. de 25-4f

## ALEXANDRIA CATHOLIC BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.

All members are requested to attend the next regular meeting of the Society, to be held at St. Mary's Hall, on Sunday evening, the 31st inst., at 7 p. m., as the annual election of officers takes place to serve for the year 1872. Punctual attendance is required.

By order of the President:

M. R. HARLOW, Sec'y.

## EXCHANGE BUILDING COMPANY.

Stockholders will please take notice that the fifth and last instalment on their stock has this day been ordered by the Board of Directors payable at the Banking House of W. D. Corcoran & Co., on or before the 15th day of January next. Prompt attention to this notice is particularly requested. By order of the Board:

F. A. REED, Secretary.

## CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

Alexandria, Va., Dec. 29, 1871. This Bank will be closed on Monday, January 1st, 1872. (New Year's Day.) Notes maturing on that day are requested to be paid on Saturday, the 30th of December.

WM. H. LAMBERT, Cashier.

## CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

Alexandria, Va., Dec. 28, 1871. The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT, payable on and after Thursday, January 1, 1872.

WM. H. LAMBERT, Cashier.

## READ THIS!

We have a large lot of LADIES' FINE BUTTON BOOTS, sent us from Philadelphia, which will be sold at a great reduction on the regular price, at a new lot. WADSWORTH, 51 King st. de 10-1

## 125 C. L. SIMPSON, 125

Two doors east of Washington Depot. Will close out her stock of BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS and FLOWERS at prime cost. Ladies will do well to call and see them before purchasing.

de 8

## GEO. W. PARKER.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

204 King street, Alexandria, Va. de 25-4m

## SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINE.

FOR SALE. A first-class \$65 Sewing Machine, which has only been used for a few months, can be bought for \$20.